

and wishing him well, not only at the conference, but throughout all his future endeavors. His mind can take him anywhere he desires and this conference is only the first of many destinations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, on Thursday, July 17, 2003, during rollcall 382 I mistakenly voted against House Amendment 263 to H.R. 2691, the FY 2004 Interior Department Appropriations Bill. The amendment, sponsored by Mr. GALLEGLY of California and Mr. MORAN of Virginia, sought to restrict the use of funds by the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management to administer any action related to the baiting of bears except to prevent or prohibit such activity. As a cosponsor of H.R. 1472, the "Don't Feed the Bears Act of 2003", I certainly support ending the practice of bear baiting and will work vigorously for the passage of this legislation during this session of Congress.

I sincerely regret this error as I intended to have voted in favor of the Gallegly-Moran Amendment. Accordingly, I respectfully request that this statement of correction be printed in the RECORD.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 AND 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 15, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1950) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal years 2004 and 2005, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal years 2004 and 2005, and for other purposes:

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Chairman, I am very disappointed in the Committee on Rules' refusal to allow the House of Representatives to take up the Crowley/Hastings amendment in conjunction with the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. The amendment would have called on Poland to develop a final and complete, non-discriminatory settlement for those people and groups who had their private property confiscated by the Nazis during World War II and by the Communist Polish government after the war.

In 1989, Poland sought to establish an independent political life free from the grip of communism. The principles of democracy and civil society were quickly recognized as the goal of this transformation.

The respect for private property is at the core of Poland's ongoing transformation. But, by not recognizing the injustice of forced expropriations without due compensation, they have, de facto, made a sham of private property—any discussion of human rights becomes purely scholarly if the most elemental notion of private property is ignored. For these reasons, Poland must give the highest priority to the issue of property restitution.

Therefore, I applaud the efforts of my good friend Mr. CROWLEY, and ask my colleagues to urge the Polish government to develop a final and complete settlement for those Jews, homosexuals, European Roma, and other individuals and groups who had their private property seized and confiscated by the Nazis during World War II or by the Communist Polish government after the war.

Property restitution in Poland is an important matter for thousands of people who fled to the United States because of religious, ethnic or political persecution in Poland during or after the Second World War. At issue are an estimated 180,000 properties confiscated from private owners by the Nazis in occupied Poland or by the Communist Polish government after World War II. Approximately 20,000–25,000 surviving property owners and descendants live in the United States, with a large concentration residing in Florida.

For individuals with ties to Central and Eastern Europe, the restitution of property is not ultimately about land or money, but fundamentally is about justice. On behalf of these individuals, I call on the Polish Government to enact a just, non-discriminatory property restitution law.

Fair and full restitution is a precondition to the establishment of the rule of law.

REINTRODUCTION OF ACCESS TO BOOKS FOR CHILDREN LEGISLATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 18, 2003

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Access to Books for Children Act (ABC Act), which would amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. Under the ABC Act, a five dollar voucher would be provided for the purchase of educational books for infants and children participating in the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children. Research has shown that the effects of childhood literacy on the futures of children are extraordinary. Children who are exposed to reading before they start school are more likely to graduate high school than those who are not.

A TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY
CELEBREZZE, JR.

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 18, 2003

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate the life of Anthony "Tony" Celebrezze, Jr., a widely respected long-time civil servant and Ohio political leader who unexpectedly passed away on the Fourth of July.

Anthony Celebrezze, Jr. was the oldest of three children and only son of five-term Cleveland Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze, Sr.

Tony graduated in 1963 from the U.S. Naval Academy. He served 5 years on active duty and earned the Navy Commendation Medal. For many years thereafter, he served as a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

He went on to earn a master's degree in 1966 from George Washington University and a law degree in 1973 from Cleveland State University.

Tony Celebrezze was first elected as a state senator in 1974 to represent Cleveland. He became Secretary of State in 1978, Ohio Attorney General in 1983 and ran for governor against George Voinovich in 1990.

After leaving elected office, he worked as a lawyer and remained active in Ohio politics.

As Ohio's Attorney General, Celebrezze negotiated a landmark court judgment against the U.S. Energy Department, giving the state the right to regulate nuclear and chemical waste at the Feeds Materials Production Center in Fernald, near Cincinnati.

Tony also brought the first criminal prosecutions under Ohio's hazardous-waste laws, expanded consumer protection and helped bring the DARE program to Ohio.

My first close personal experiences with Tony date from this period. As the chairman of the Ohio State Senate Committee on Health, Human Services and the Aging, I worked with Tony to investigate an out-of-state firm that was involved in questionable business activities with some of our state agencies. Tony did not see this as a partisan issue, and was a solid partner in seeing that those who were violating the law were held accountable.

Tony was always driven by a desire to do the right thing. As Ohio's chief law enforcement officer, he took his position seriously and carried out his duties in a professional, fair and non-partisan fashion. He was a true gentleman and Ohio is a better place because of his years of service.

Tony and I also shared a common bond in our long association with Rotary International. He was an active member of the board of directors of the Rotary Club of Columbus, and I always appreciated the opportunity to visit that club since I was almost guaranteed to run into Tony.

In addition to Rotary, Tony had a lifelong love of cars and auto racing. He participated in the Legends racing league where cars are five-eighths scale, fiberglass replicas of 1930s and 1940s NASCAR cars. Celebrezze's car was No. 63, marking the year he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy.

Unfortunately, Tony went before his time, but in the years that he had he made a difference in the lives of thousands of people. I was always proud to be able to call him a